

GIVES MORE POWER TO THE FILIPINOS

Jones Bill Provides for Election of Legislature by Natives.

ACTS SUBJECT TO PRESIDENT'S VETO

Governor General to Have Right to Appoint Heads of Executive Departments.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 14.—The Secretary of War issued a statement today describing the new Jones bill, granting a greater degree of independence to the Philippines. It provides for a Senate of twenty-four members, twenty-two to be elected from eleven Senatorial districts and two to be appointed by the American Governor General to represent a Senatorial district which will include that territory in which elections have not hitherto been held. The lower house, known heretofore as the Assembly, will be called the House of Representatives, and will consist of ninety members, the eighty-one now composing the Assembly and nine others appointed by the Governor General, in case of territory which has not had representation.

"The Legislature," said Mr. Garrison, "thus created is granted jurisdiction over the entire territory of the Philippines. The non-Christian tribes will be placed under the special protection of the Governor General, who appointed two Senators and nine representatives to represent them in the Legislature, and appoints a chief of bureau to look after their special interests, administratively. It should be observed also that in the bill the Governor General is given the usual veto power, and in case his veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses the President is given power to veto absolutely, or to approve the legislation thus passed over the Governor's veto."

"The Philippine Legislature may provide a tariff for the islands, but the trade relations between the United States and the islands are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. Such a tariff act, however, shall not be effective until approved by the President of the United States, nor shall any act of the Philippine Legislature affect the currency or coinage laws of the United States, or the laws of the President. The Philippine Legislature is authorized to legislate with reference to public lands, forests and mines, but no such law shall become effective until approved by the President."

"This bill provides for a Governor General appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as chief executive of the Philippines. He has authority to appoint and remove the heads of executive departments, who have been heretofore appointed by the President. "The existing law with reference to the judiciary is re-enacted, with the exception that the right of appeal from the Supreme Court of the Philippines to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the value in controversy exceeds \$25,000, is discontinued. The President continues to appoint the Justices of the Supreme Court."

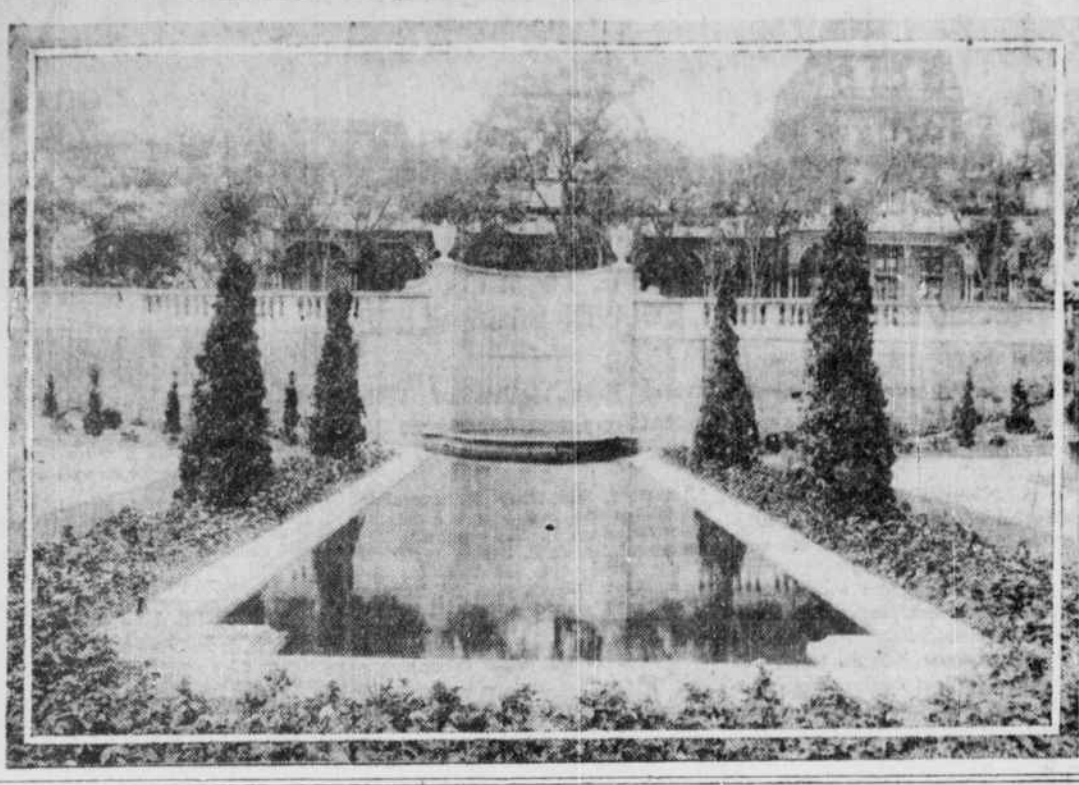
AGE BAR TO BENCH

Wilson Believed to Want Young Man for Supreme Court

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 14.—Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, is the latest addition to the list of those mentioned as possible successors to the late Justice Lurton, of the Supreme Court. His legal experience and long public service are put forward as qualifications, although his age, sixty years, is against him. There is a strong belief that President Wilson is inclined to appoint a younger man.

Several important cases have been set for the opening of the October

SPENCER TRASK MEMORIAL AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.



term of the Supreme Court, and it is, therefore, deemed advisable that Justice Lurton's successor be appointed at the present session of the Senate. Among the cases advanced are those involving a second attack on the constitutionality of the West Virginia, 2-cent ferry law, the power of the courts to compel state banking officials to pay depositors out of state bank deposit guaranty funds, the St. Louis Terminal case, the North Dakota maximum freight laws, the Florida Pullman tax law and the commodities clause action of the government against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

BANKERS ACCEPT CROP ASSISTANCE

McAdoo's Offer to Deposit Funds Meets a Prompt Response.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 14.—Bankers all over the country have written to the Secretary of the Treasury urging that the government deposit funds "to meet the legitimate demands of business due to the movement of the crops." These letters are in response to those sent out by Secretary McAdoo at the close of the last fiscal year asking national banks how the Treasury could assist legitimate business. The bankers are almost unanimous in their recommendations that the government repeat its action of last year, when \$37,000,000 was deposited in the banks to assist in the movement of the crops. The Federal loan would have to be repaid in full by March 1, 1915. The bankers also give the amounts that will be needed, when it may be desirable to place the funds, when they could be returned to the Treasury, and what security can be given to secure them. These were included in the list of questions asked by Secretary McAdoo in his letter of June 29. It was hoped that the Federal Reserve Board would be organized in time to assist in arranging for the crop movement money, but as only three of its members have been confirmed there is little likelihood of a first meeting until the other two have qualified. The Federal Reserve act does not forbid the organization of the board and out a full membership, but it is customary to have all members present at a first meeting.

The members of the board are anxious to retain Milton C. Elliott, secretary of the organization committee, as legal adviser, and hope that he should be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Charles S. Hamlin, named to the board, who will decline the honor.

SARATOGA HONORS MEMORY OF TRASK

Governor Glynn Speaks at Unveiling of Memorial Pool in Village Park.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 14.—The memorial pool erected by this village to the memory of Spencer Trask, chairman of the original Reservation Commission named by the state, was dedicated today. Governor Glynn, who delivered the oration, spent last night at the home of the late Mr. Trask. He was escorted by the local company of the national guard to Convention Hall this morning.

The exercises were in charge of J. M. Kelly, president of the village. Following an invocation by the Rev. H. O. Le F. Grabau, rector of Bethesda Episcopal Church, Governor Glynn spoke concerning the significance of the occasion and what the conservation of the mineral waters meant to the village. C. C. Lester, counsel for the Reservation Commission, eulogized the work of Mr. Trask, after which the audience sang "America," and Father Flood, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, pronounced the benediction.

The unveiling of the memorial occurred this afternoon in the new village park. The exercises consisted of the removal of the veil from the inscription by Miss Frederick Mitchell, daughter of Edwin Knex Mitchell, of New York; the placing of the garland by the choir boys of Bethesda Church, reading the inscription by George Foster Peabody, chairman of the Reservation Commission; and a selection by the choir of Bethesda Church.

The memorial is of Indiana limestone, and was designed by Henry Bacon, of New York. It stands in the front center of the new park on Broadway, directly opposite the Grand Union, on what was the site of Congress Hall. It will not be completed for more than a year, as a bronze statue of the late Mr. Trask, known as "The Spirit of Life," is being made by Daniel Chester French, of New York, to be placed in the center of the bowl at the head of the pool.

Following a luncheon at the Casino, Governor Glynn returned to Albany.

LYNCHING RECORD LOWER

Total Smaller in 1914 Than in Previous Years.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 14.—Records kept by the statistical division of Tuskegee Institute show that twenty lynchings occurred in this country in the first six months of this year. This is four fewer than in the same period last year, and sixteen under the figures for the first half of 1912. Only one of the victims of lynchings this year was white. Two of the negroes were women.

U. S.-Chili Treaty Ready.

Washington, July 14.—Minister Suarez of Chili and Secretary Bryan agreed today on the terms of a peace commission treaty, which will bind Chili and the United States to submit to investigation all differences which cannot be settled by diplomacy. The new treaty, which will be signed simultaneously with similar pacts between the United States and Argentina and Brazil, will provide that questions at issue shall be submitted to an international commission of five members for investigation for a period of at least one year, during which time hostilities shall not be entered into.

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MORE COTTON CONSUMED

Exports Heavier and Number of Spindles Increased.

Washington, July 14.—Cotton consumed during June amounted to 445,655 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 441,157 in June last year, the Census Bureau announced today. Consumption for the ten months ending June 30 was 4,745,390 bales, against 4,588,729 last year.

Cotton on hand June 30 in manufacturing establishments was 1,154,407 bales, compared with 1,203,470 a year ago, and in independent warehouses 520,729, compared with 409,269 a year ago. Exports during June were 295,539 bales, against 233,921 last year, and for the ten months, 2,767,371, against 2,409,084 a year ago. Imports were 47,010 bales, against 8,919 last year, and for the ten months 227,413, against 210,364 a year ago. Cotton spindles active during June numbered 39,938,762, against 30,046,121 a year ago.

Linters consumed during June 26,954 bales, against 25,355 a year ago, and for the ten months 258,155 bales, against 251,629 last year. On hand in manufacturing establishments, 88,810 bales, against 81,845 a year ago, and in independent warehouses, 23,185, against 40,877 a year ago. Linters exported during June, 23,409 bales. For the ten months, 249,969 bales.

UNITE TO PROTECT RAILROAD'S BONDS

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Represented on Committees for Missouri Pacific Bonds.

Strength in Missouri Pacific issues on the Stock Exchange yesterday was explained late in the day by an announcement that strong banking interests had formed two committees to protect the holders of the company's first and refunding 5 per cent bonds, the first of which matured June 1, 1915. What was considered especially significant in the announcement was the appearance of the names of Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Jerome J. Hanna, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who have been active since negotiations were begun to pay off Missouri Pacific's \$25,000,000 issue of notes which matured June 1. The banking firm has been connected with possible plans for the reorganization of the property. The firm's refusal to finance the June notes temporarily set at rest reports of its entrance into Missouri Pacific's affairs, but now that it is represented on the protective committees for the bonds, Wall Street holds that the William H. Kuhn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., will have an important voice in any readjustment plan which may be formulated.

The committee for the Missouri Pacific convertible 5 per cent bonds, of which \$29,806,000 are outstanding, consists of Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, chairman; Robert Ewing, representing the London bondholders; Donald G. Geddes, of Clark, Dodge & Co.; Jerome J. Hanna, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Alvin W. Kreh, president of the Equitable Trust Company, and C. E. Ter Meulen, of American National Bank, representing the Dutch bondholders.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., president of the Bankers Trust Company, is chairman of the committee representing the \$17,253,000 forty-year A's. The other members are Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; John W. Platten, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and W. H. Williams, president of the First Mortgage Guaranty Company.

The organization of these two committees at this time is considered particularly significant in view of predictions that Missouri Pacific is on the verge of a drastic reorganization which may involve a heavy assessment on the company's stock and a scaling down of interest bearing securities. Should there be a default on the bonds now officially represented by prominent bankers the interests of the holders of the bonds should be well taken care of.

For the first time in several days buying orders for Missouri Pacific stock were in evidence on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the stock closed at 11 1/2, a gain of 1 1/2 points over Monday's closing price. The bonds were also strong and advanced more than a point. Last week both issues declined more than ten points on rumors of reorganization and possible receivership.

No plan has yet been presented for meeting the \$11,000,000 three year 5 per cent notes of the International & Great Northern, another Gould property, which mature August 1. A conference of the bankers and the railroad's officials was held yesterday, but the only announcement after the meeting was that progress after the meeting. A conference will be held within the next day or two between officials of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Western Pacific and bankers with respect to the payment of the September 1 interest on the bonds of the latter company. Final action regarding the matter, it was said, would be taken by the Denver & Rio Grande directors. Their next regular meeting will not take place until the first Thursday in August.

All Cleared in Mine Inquiry.

Washington, July 14.—Exonerated of all Senators concerned in the charge of misuse of official letter paper for promotion of a North Carolina gold mine is contained in the findings of the investigating committee, which completed its report today. John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, was exonerated of any reprehensible conduct.

SEES "HYPOCRISY" IN WILSON POLICY

Mondell Declares President Has Sacrificed American Honor.

COURSE IN MEXICO WRONG FROM START

Wyoming Representative Tells of Vacillation, Meddling and Partisanship.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 14.—A bitter arraignment of the administration's Mexican policy was made in the House today by Representative Mondell, a Wyoming Republican, who asserted that the entire policy had been one of hypocrisy and evasion predicated on a desire to go out of the way to overthrow the Mexican government. "The embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico solemnly declared by the President under authority of Congress," said Mr. Mondell, "has been repeatedly violated, apparently without objection from, and probably through the suggestion, aid and connivance of, officials whose duty it was to enforce it. I realize how serious a thing it is to charge an administration with conniving at the violation of its own orders, but if this has not been done all along the border, then public opinion there has been grievously misled and misinformed."

Mr. Mondell asserted that events had demonstrated that the occupation of Vera Cruz was unjustified, unnecessary and fruitless—except for the sacrifice of American lives. "The Mexican people," Mr. Mondell continued, "were taken, according to official announcement, to enforce our demands for a salute of twenty-one guns for the affair at Tampico. They are, however, who are reliably informed, undertook the work of mediation at the suggestion of our Secretary of State, have declared we are not entitled to a salute, and so the reason, or excuse, for our occupation of Vera Cruz has passed. The administration has no longer any excuse for holding Vera Cruz, except that the return of that coast to the Federal forces would strengthen the Federal cause."

"As from the beginning down to the present time the administration has sacrificed American interests, American lives, American prestige and American honor to its determination to aid the revolutionists and overthrow the Federal government, it is not to be expected that the path of honor and rectitude will be followed in this matter."

"The fruits of mediation to date are a protocol of three articles agreed to by the representatives of the United States and Mexico. The most significant of these is Subdivision B of Article 2, under which the United States waives the right of claim of indemnity satisfaction of any sort on the kind of the government or people of Mexico."

"What an abject surrender upon the part of the administration from its stiff-necked demand for a salute of twenty-one guns and an abject apology, a firm agreement to demand no satisfaction or indemnity whatever for incidents on account of which the administration rushed a mighty fleet over the seas, sacrificed American lives and maintains a huge fighting force amid the dangers and discomforts of the tropics!"

"No satisfaction? No indemnity? What about the Americans who have lost their lives in Mexico? What about the millions of dollars' worth of American property that has been destroyed? What about the lives and property of the citizens of other countries for which, under the Monroe Doctrine, we have assumed responsibility? What about the lives of our gallant men who fell at Vera Cruz, the millions which the taking and holding of that port has cost us? Are we to have no recompense, no satisfaction, not even an explanation or apology for all these losses? It would seem not, for whoever else may or may not be bound by the terms of the protocols we certainly are."

Army and Navy Orders; Movements of Warships

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 14.

Lieut. Col. P. H. THOMP, retired, from further recruiting service, Aug. 1, to his home.

MAJ. L. E. WALKER, corps of eng., detailed professor practical military engineering, Military Academy, to take effect Aug. 1.

MAJ. C. N. BARNEY, retired, to recruiting service, Oklahoma, Aug. 1, vice Lieut. Col. L. E. WALKER, retired, to recruiting duty New Orleans.

MAJ. E. H. WESTMORELAND, First Lieut. from Columbia Military Academy, Tenn., Sept. 1, to his regiment.

Capt. W. L. FRYLES, P. W. H. RUSTING, 1st Lieut. to West Point Military Academy, to instrument in department military hygiene, Aug. 28 to Oct. 10.

First Lieut. L. T. TAYLOR, med. corps, from 3d Reg. to Vancouver Barracks, thence at proper time to Philippines.

First Lieut. W. E. MOYLE, retired, from First Lieut. Military Academy, San Francisco, Cal.

First Lieut. C. D. ROGERS, 11th Cav., from San Francisco, Aug. 5, for Manila, where he will report to commanding officer of 11th Cav.

First Lieut. G. A. F. TRUMBOW, 12th Cav., to recruiting service, Ft. McDowell, Aug. 15, relieving First Lieut. T. B. ESTY.

First Lieut. T. F. DOOLE, med. reg. corps, from recruiting service, Aug. 1, to home. Leave of absence, Col. F. S. STROBE, coast art., 20 days; Capt. H. L. STRELE, coast art., 10 days; Capt. J. L. MONTGOMERY, ord. dept., one month and 15 days from Aug. 1.

Lieut. Com. H. K. GAGE, detached naval training station Newport, to Asiatic station, via army transport of San Francisco, via army transport of San Francisco, via army transport of San Francisco.

Lieut. Com. T. HUNTER, detached Arkansas, to home and await orders.

Lieut. C. TAYLOR, detached Virginia, to home.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. E. REORDAN, detached Rainbow, to Monterey.

POINTS TO ERRORS IN CLAYTON BILL

F. H. Levy Shows Fabric Jobbers How Business Will Suffer.

SEWING PLAN TO AID TRADE BOOM

Needle Instruction Will Help Sale of Material Members Learn at Convention.

Felix H. Levy, general counsel for the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, who aided in the fight on the tobacco combination, attacked the Clayton bill yesterday at the summer meeting of the National Association of Dress Fabric Buyers, in session at the Waldorf.

"I do not think," said Mr. Levy, "that the present Congress realizes that business interests, small and large, are almost entirely dependent upon its action. The Clayton bill will make or unmake the country for years, and the good in it is being so confused with the bad that a general depression is felt."

"The machine needed to step forth and say that some of the provisions of this bill are bad seems to be lacking in most quarters. There is one particularly obvious clause in it, which declares that there shall be a uniformity in the selling price of a product in the country over. In other words, if there is a demand for the article in New York and no sale for it in San Francisco, the price must remain the same in both cities, a fact wrong ethically and economically."

At the morning session of the association it was decided to interest the young womanhood of the land in the cause of sewing. It was explained that a crusade was under way to gain trade. The young woman, instead of buying materials and making them up herself, depends upon the ready-to-wear article, which leaves the jobber out in a biting cold, a situation which he has no intention of enduring.

In a number of instances in the West the association has supplied local school boards with books teaching the art of sewing and has succeeded in having it included in the regular study course.

At the afternoon session H. B. Stephenson delivered an address upon indanthrene dyes. The speaker made it clear that a dye had been discovered which was impervious to light, water, perspiration, acids, alkalis and all varieties of soaps.

Among those in attendance at the convention were L. B. Melrose, of the Britton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; W. C. Scott, of the Youngstown Dry Goods Company; Alexander Block, of the Block-Neuberger Company, Mobile; J. M. Crossfield, of Johnston & Larimer, Wichita, Kan.; W. B. Harol, of the Edson-Moore Company, Detroit; Robert F. Sheldon, of the Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. O. Watson, of the Moore-Watson Dry Goods Company, San Francisco.

William S. Farley, of the Farley-Harvey Company, Boston; H. J. Smith, of the Tootle-Campbell Company, St. Louis; Mich. J. P. Bittner, of Allentown, Penn.; J. P. Smyth, of the Young-Smyth-Field Company, Philadelphia; Thomas G. Radcliffe, of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, and D. G. Ognysheim, of Sawyer Brothers, Dallas, Tex.

Icebergs Reported Off Banks.

Boston, July 14.—Icebergs still endanger the transatlantic steamship lanes, two incoming vessels reported today. The Holland-America liner

DENIES BREAKING LAW

Truesdale Can't See Reason for Federal Indictments.

TELEPHONE EARNINGS OFF

For Six Months Ended June 30 Loss Was \$100,113.

Total earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the six months ended June 30, 1914, were \$23,278,767, as compared with \$22,731,241 for the same period a year ago. Owing to an increase of \$233,371 in expenses and \$113,568 in interest charges the balance applicable to dividends was reduced to \$16,265,703, a loss of \$100,113.

The Bell Telephone System, which includes the American Telephone and Telegraph and associated holding and operating companies, reported for the five months ended May 31 gross earnings of \$22,516,679, an increase of \$1,654,731. The balance of net profits was \$17,218,231, a decrease of \$948,531. Deducting dividends paid for three months and estimated for two months, there remained a surplus of \$4,451,414, against \$5,557,419 for the five months ended June 30, 1913.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, which recently passed from the control of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, showed total revenues of \$22,222,900 for the six months ended June 30 last, an increase of \$111,720. The income for the half year amounted to \$2,020,375, an increase of \$495,009.

U. P. MAY CUT MELON

Equitable Loses Suit to Prevent Big Distribution.

Albany, July 4.—By a decision at the Court of Appeals today the United Pacific Railroad Company is permitted to grant dividends to holders of common stock on certain holdings to the exclusion of holders of preferred stock. The decision was brought by the Equitable Assurance Society to enjoin the defendant from this action. The judgment of the Appellate Division was unanimously affirmed, with costs.

The Union Pacific now distributes about \$50,000,000 among holders of common stock. Of this amount \$58,064,157 resulted from Northern Pacific transactions and \$1,568,200 came from a decrease in liabilities resulting from the exchange of convertible bonds. The Union Pacific officials contended that these sums were "profits" and liable to distribution under certain provisions of the article of association which excluded the preferred stock holders from participating in sharing such "profits."

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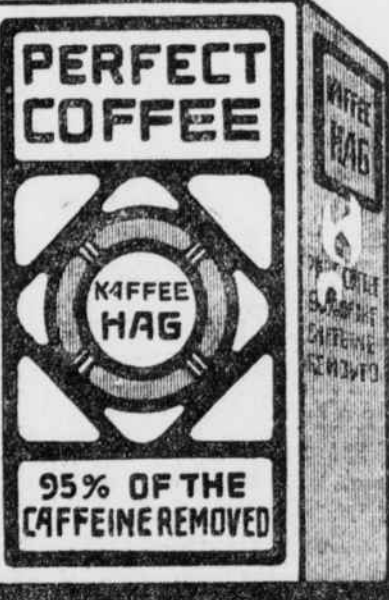
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